NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Evacuation of Manas sas by the Rebels.

Interesting Letter from Secretary Seward to the Prussian Minister on the Trent Affair.

The New Secretary of War Installed in Office.

Action of the House in Regard to the Emancipation Question.

Proposed Changes in the New York Two

Years Regiments. STRANCIAL MEASURES REFORE CONCRESS

dec.,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1862. MEPORTED EVACUATION OF MANAGRAS BY THE

Information has been received by parties direct from Management that the rebel forces have evacuated that point falling back to a position further South not known; bu the object is supposed to be to counteract any apprehend. ed movement of our troops from the seaboard.

The report that General Wool has sent a notification to General Huger at Norfolk to move the women and chil-dren out of that city is not confirmed by official intel-

GENERAL WOOL'S REPORTED NOTIFICATION TO GENE-

THE PENDING FINANCE MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS Notwithstanding the various reports as to the change of purpose and action of the House of Ways and Mean tee in regard to the pending measures of finance the fact is, that the affairs of that committee are entirely inged from what they were stated to be in the unchanged from what they were stated to be Mon Washington despatches published in the Herald of Mon day last. The committee have reported the bill provid mand notes, convertible into seven and three-tenth ands, redeemable in twenty years, and making the of the series contemplated to complete the system of and approved by the con

revenue annually is not yet matured by the sub-commit tee having it in charge. The question of income tax has IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD, IN

REPLY TO THE COMMUNICATION OF THE PRUSSOAN GOVERNMENT ON THE TRENT APPAIR.

The Prussian government, through its Minister here having endorsed the course of England in the Trent affair a copy of the printed documents bearing upon the sub ject, trusts they will satisfy the government of Prussis that if the general peace of the world is to be broken, the fault will not be in anything the United States have done everything which a just and generous Power could do to prevent it. The United States, at a very early securing the incorporation of a just, equal and human getically persisted in this great enterprise through al selves engaged as a belligerent. The Secreta ry asks to be allowed the liberty of suggesting to the consideration of the Prussian government the expediency of improving the occasion, which has justly excited so many apprehensions, to recommend the general policy relative to neutral rights, as suggested by our government. is only in a spirit of the utmost respect and deference that I take leave to remark that the periods when the United States will have occasion to act the part of a belli gerent will probably be few and brief, while, judging from past experience, we cannot yet hope for so constant a preservation of peace among the nations of the Eastern THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR AT HIS POST-INTER

in compliance with an order issued by General McClellan The ceremony is the continuation of an old practice The Secretary received the officers with great c officer to pass until he distinctly learned his name and exact position. The officers seemed much delighted at this, and were favorably impressed with his general appearance. No speeches were made.

After the ceremony ended at the War Department the

ficers went in a body to the residence of ex-Secretary Cameron, to bid him farewell. Secretary Cameron ad a few remarks to the officers, alluding to the pleasant relations that had always existed between him and them during his adminis tration of the War Department. General McClellan having been detained at the War Department by S. cro son to respond in behalf of the officers of the army, con sequently General Thomas, in their behalf, replied to Mr -Cameron in a few words, congratulating him upon the extraordinary success that had attended his administration of the affairs of the War Office, coming into power as he did, during the dark hours of the nation, when the rebellion was at its height and the army was small, and in so short a time being one of a few who had raised on of the largest and finest armies the world ever saw. General McClellan subsequently reached Mr. Cameron's · residence and paid his respects

GENERAL SUMNER AT HIS POST. General Sumner, commanding a division of the army in Virginia, who was recently injured by the stumbling

of his horse, has sufficiently recovered to assume his duties during the coming week. RECALL OF CASSIUS M. CLAY. The papers for the recall of Cassius M. Clay from his

as Minister to Russia, he having been relieved at his own request, will probably go out by the next THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

This morning the President received most c ordially of privates from the Brooklyn Fourteenth regiment, who presented him a protest against the action of Governor Morgan in changing their number to Eighty, four. The memorial was tastefully engrossed, and signed by the entire regiment. The committee were introduced to the President by Hon. Mones F. Odell, their represen-tative, and Hon. Edward Haight.

CHANGES IN THE NEW YORK TWO YEARS' REGIMENTS. Important changes, it is said, are about to be made in the disposition of the New York regiments enlisted for only two years. There are thirty-eight of these regiments in the field, and they comprise the only ones not enlisted for the war. It is proposed to have them allotted to brigades from which their removal at the end of their term of enlistment will be attended with no such embarrassing results as in July last attended the withdrawal from active service of the three months' regi-

REORGANIZATION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee of the House have under com-sideration a bill reorganizing the Court of Claims, adding to the court two judges, constituting a Chief Justice and providing all the officers necessary for a court of final ad judication, and making jits decision final, subject only to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in cases involving over three thousand dollars. Unless otherwise olving over three thousand dollars. Unless otherwis ordered by resolution, all the private claims pending be fore either house of Congress are to be transferred to this court, and the heads of departments may transfer to it

any claims pending before them. PRESENTS FROM THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN. The government received to-day as presents from the Emperor of Japan two elephant tusks eight feet in longth, a sword inisid with gold and pearls, and other articles of minor value, including a handsome box, con-taining a brief address or letter to the President. RAILROAD PACILITIES BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

Some days ago the House of Representatives adopted a resolution calling upon Secretary Cameron to inform them ington to New York, to intercept the Northern Con

Railway at a point outside the limits of Baltimore; whether these surveys were undertaken by authority of the War Department; and if so, under what law? A reply was received to-day, in which it is said no such survey has been undertaken or directed, and this Department has no mowledge of any such survey in progress.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION. Gen. Butler is still here arranging with Gen. McClellan and the Navy Department about the movement of his ex-pedition. It was only temporarily detained. The troops did not disembark from the steamer Constitution at For.

Colonel Astor, of New York, has resigned his place or General McClellan's staff, and returned to his business it New York, which demands his personal attention. Captain Frederick A. Schoefiel, of Company E, Thir th New York Volunteers, was to-day pro-

Major of the regiment. of Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia, to be Major General of volunteers, and Major Abner Doubleday, hero of Sumter, to be Brigadier General.

The names of about thirty officers were sent to the

enate to-day as aids to General Lane. The following resignations and promotions have taken Piace in the Twenty-sixth regiment New York Volun-

rice in the Twenty-sixth regiment New York Volun-teers:—Captain Wm. P. West of company I, and First Lieutenant I. Thompson of the same company, have re-signed their commissions and the vacancies have been filled by the following promotions from the regiment:— First Lieutenant Charles Coventry of company E, to Cap-tain of company I; James McLaughlin, Orderly Sergeant, to First Lieutenant of company 1; Smidth, Second Lieu-tenant of company C, to First Lieutenant; Charles Acker-man from Second Sergeant to Second Lieutenant.

Capt. David McGregg, of the Fourth United States ca-valry, has been detatched from service with his regiment to enable him to command the Eighth Penasylvania Vo man, dismissed.) he has been appointed by Gov. Curtin. THE COAST SURVEY.

venty-nine sheets of maps, charts and sketches have een distributed from the Coast Survey office, chiefly to the Army, Navy and Government Departments

MILITARY RAILROADS. consideration a number of important and interesting propositions. Among them is the construction of a military road between the loyal and disloyal States recommended in the President's annual message.

The increase of the facilities for the transportation between Washington and New York is also a subject of consideration. One proposition is to construct a new road direct from this city to New York; another provides for the construction of double tracks and sidings on ex sting routes. With a view to prepare a bill providing for the repair and protection by the government of the and is now obstructed by the rebels, a resolution has been submitted by the committee asking information military force, and the time when it can be spared for this purpose. The committee are prepared to show that the government have incurred an expense of three millions of dollars on account of the obstructions to this

NEW YORK INVOLVED IN A COWHIDING APPAIR On Saturday last Mr. Wm. H. Brandes, late captain's Avery, a New York lawyer, in Weldon & Camp-bell's store, on Pennsylvania avenue, and approaching, asked Avery if he knew him. Avery replied No, and extended his hand to Mr. Brandes, which the he insulted his (Brandes') wife in December, 1860, when the latter was confined to his bed and too ill to resent the insult. Avery denied that he was the man. Mr. Brandes old Avery that he was a liar, and, opening his coat, took out a cowhide and gave Avery a severe lashing. Avery, it is said, attempted to feel for his pistol, but did not use it. 'Let me alone; this fellow insulted my wife; he is armed ral of the crowd cried out, "Kill him." Avery au ceeded, however, in getting away, and ran towards WE lard's Hotel. Mr. B. justifies himself for administering this punishment at this late day from the fact that he was dangerously ill at the time the insult was offered to his wife, since which he has not seen Avery until Satur.

A SERIOUS DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY Yesterday, an affair of crime occurred at the corner o excitement. The wife of a Massachusetts officer, boardidence between her husband and a married lady residing at the scene of the denouement, and she followed, but was ejected by her husband and the ady of the house. In her rage she assailed the house, completely smashing the windows with bricks and paving stones, and finally used a ladder which she found convenient as a batram to beat in the door. Upon being am a Massachusetts woman, and will not submit to have my husband taken from me by a Louisiana prestitute." appeared to make any charge against her. During the transaction, the husband of the lady occupant of the premises came home, but could not gain admission to his

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS FOR THE ORDNANCE DEPART-

The necessity for keeping on hand at the Arsenal here large supplies of ammunition and other materials of war has occasioned a call from the Ordnance Bureau for addi tional buildings. It is suggested that the penitentiary, which adjoins the Arsenal, shall be converted into an to transfer the prisoners to the penitentiaries of Mary and, or of Pennsylvania, or New Jersey.

THE SUTLER'S BILL IN THE SENATE.

The amendment proposed by Senator Wilson to the Setler's bill abolishes all army sutlers except that of pest sutlers in the regular army. It makes the Ordnance authorizes the issuance of cheese, tobacco, segars, pipes, ooth and hair brushes, combs, emery, crocus, handke chiefs, stationery, sweet oil, rotten stone, shaving materi als, soap, suspenders, scissors, shoestrings, needles, thread, knives, pencils and Bristol brick, upon the requisition of the regimental quartermaster, to be by them delivered to officers and soldiers as desired by them, to an am not to exceed one-fourth of their monthly pay, and at a price not to exceed ten per cent in addition to the origi-THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES BEFORE CONGRES

SIONAL COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will report an amendment to the law to more effectually enforce the attendance of witnesses summoned by Congress, and to compel them to discover testimony. It will provide that no witness shall be subject to prosecution on account of his testimony, and that no witness shall be allowed to refuse to testify or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined, for the reason that he may be thereby disgraced or rendered infamous.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AP

The Commissioner on Indian Affairs has left for the ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

Preparations are being made at the Navy Yard to test the strength of the new rifled cannon finished there. One of them—a thirty-two pounder—has been enclosed with heavy timber, and will be fired with constantly increasing charges until it bursts.

Miss Poole, recently an inmate of the prison appropri-ated to women, left here this morning in charge of an officer, on the way to Richmond. She was released on parole not to give aid or comfort to the enemy.

REMOVAL OF DEAD HORSES. Colonel Buckner has been appointed to confer with the Mayor of Washington relative to the removal of dead horses, lying unburied within and without the corporate

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1862. Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., presented petitions for the

THE COAST SURVEY.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition from Benjamin Silliman, Ellis Loomis and others, asking for the continuance of the coast survey.

citizens of New York against the appointment of a soli-PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

on Compensation, &c., reported a bill in regard to the pay of officers of the navy. DAILY MAIL PROM UTAH TO ORNGO!

Mr. Nasarra, (opp.) of Oregon, offered a resolution providing for an overland daily mail from Utah to

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to auth rize the Secretary of War to appoint more assistan

A LEOMIGLE TO BE STOFFED.

Mr. Ware introduced a bill to promote the admini

retaries for one year. It was referred.

Mr. Summa, (rep.) of Mass., offered a join uthorizing certain officers in the navy to account the Japanese government. Referred.

from the Japanese government. Referred.

PAYMENT FOR PROPERT OCCUPIED BY TROOPS.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill to au rize payment for the property occupied by troops of United States. Referred.

United States. Referred.

DRAMI FEMALITY FOR SPIES.
On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., the bill to amend certain articles of war was taken up.
The bill provides the penalty of death to spies and those forcing safeguards.
After some discussion it was said over until to-morrow.
THE COMMITTEE ON THE WAR.
Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Obio, offered a resolution apprinting \$10,000 to pay the expenses of the Special Committee on the War. Referred.
THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED. On motion of Mr. PESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.
Several amendments from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

PRUSSIA AND THE TRENT AFFAL amunication was received from the President ting the instructions of the Prussian government cussian Minister. Referred.

to the Prussian Minister. Referred.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr. Bright from the Senate, that no sufficient cause existed to do so, was taken up.

Mr. Wharnson, (rep.) of Ind., said that in presenting his resolution in regard to Mr. Bright he was influenced by no personal feeling, but the exigencies of the time impose on us painful duties sometimes. He believed that Congress must act up to its duty and save the country. The government had signally failed to act with sufficient courage and heroism. He (Mr. Wilkinson) then referred to the letter of Mr. Bright, addressed to "his Excellency" Jeff. Davis, on the 1st of March, 1861, introducing his friend to Mr. Davis, who had a valuable improvement in firearms to dispose of. He asked if that referred to the letter of Mr. Bright, addressed to "his Excellency" Jeff. Davis, on the 1st of March, 1861, introducing his friend to Mr. Davis, who had a valuable improvement in firearms to dispose of. He asked if that letter was such as an honest and loyal Senator should write? Yet the Senator from Indiana had avowed in the Senato, in the debate about the admission of the Senator from Oregon, that he had done nothing which he would not do over again under the same circumstances. At the very time the letter was written Jeff. Davis was preparing for an attack on a fort in Charleston harbor, and the Senator from Indiana lends his aid to the man who is trying to aid the rebel government with a valuable improvement in firearms. Mr. Wilkinson quoted from the speeches of Messrs. Wigfall and Toombs, declaring there would be war, and contended that Mr. Bright must have known that war would follow when he wrote the letter, and it would not do for him to assume now that he did not know it was treasonable to send a valuable improvement in firearms to the Foebis. If there was to be no war, why send firearms to the South? He (Mr. Wilkinson) argued that this action shows on its face that Mr. Bright was in complicity and sympathy with the rebels. These firearms were to be brought into the field against. These firearms were to be brought into the field against. These firearms were to be brought into the field against. These firearms were to be brought into the field against. These firearms were to be brought into the field against. These firearms were to be brought into the field against. These firearms were to be brought into the field against. These firearms were to be brought into the field against. The propers of the government of the senter of Mr. Bright to Mr. Bright said that he was opposed to the coercive policy of the government, then the server more objectionable than the first. When the war had assumed gigantic proportions, and every loyal heart was enlisted in the success of the government, then the Senator from I

tions of the Senate.

Mr. Bayard, (opp.) of Bol., said that if the Senate was going to expel the Senator for writing a latter, they must take into consideration all the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Lincoln, to whom the letter was given, was a very old friend and client of Mr. Bright's for more than twenty years. He (Mr. Bright) had given Mr. Lincoln a letter of introduction to the Secretary of War here, and simply gave him an introduction to "tresident" Davis. He (Mr. Bright) gave him (Davis) the title which he claimed, without admitting his right to any such title or in any way intending to aid Mr. Davis in the war against the government. He (Mr. Bayard) did not believe that the war would ever effect the restoration of the Union, and he always meant to claim the right to criticise the course of the administration and to speak freely what he thought. He said this in no spirit of defiance, or from any factious opposition to the will of the majority. He had always thought that conciliation was more potent than force to win back men, and should continue to think so still. In regard to the other letter of Bright, he (Mr. Bayard) hoped that the time had not yet come when it was disolyal to oppose abolitionism. It was one of the principal evils which had brought the country to its present deplorable state. If the Senate took that ground for the expulsion of the Senator from Indiana, they would have to expel several others besides.

Mr. Morrall, (rep.) of Me., contended that at the time the letter was written we were actually in a state of civil war and a so-called government had been established, and Davis was selected President in February, and on the list of March he (Davis) was engaged in trying to overtions of the Senate.

Mr. Bayann, (opp.) of Bel., said that if the Senate was going to expel the Senator for writing a letter, they must take into consideration all the circumstances of the case.

war and a so-called government had been established, and Davis was elected President in February, and on the 1st of March he (Davis) was engaged in trying to overthrow the government. Alding Davis in such an attempt was treason. He (Mr. Morrill) confeended that addressing a letter to "His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States," was a recognition of Davis officially. It also recognises Pavis in a friendly manner. The language of the letter was not only that of friendship, but of a courtier, and on a fair interpretation it was absolutely treasonable. The Senator from Indiana knew that Davis was a traitor, yet the honorable Senator gives a letter commending Mr. Lincoln to Davis as a friend reliable in all respects, and the letter is also marked "private and confidential." Mr. Busur said he wanted to say only a word. The letter was not so marked, and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would bear him out in this statement. Mr. TRUBBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said that the Judiciary Committee words did not appear.

Mr. Busur said that he had stated repeatedly that he had no recollection of writing the letter. But this letter had gone to the world marked "private and confidential," and all the prepudices of it attached to him. He wrote no private and confidential letter. He had given another letter to Mr. Lincoln, introducing him to Captain Franklin, then in charge of the extension of the Capitol, and that letter was in very similar phraseology.

Mr. TRUBBULL sid be was in the minority of the coment in Feb

Franklin, then in charge of the extension of the Capitol, and that letter was in very similar phrasecology. Mr. Trutamutt said he was in the minority of the committee, and the majority had not seen fit to bring all the facts of the case before the Senate in their report. He read affidavits of the officers who arrested Mr. Lincoln in Ohio for treason, and copies of the letter to Franklin and Davis. This Thomas D. Lincoln to-day is charged with treason. This friendly Senator from Indians, before the lat of March, whon war was actually declared against the government, the Star of the West fired mto, the Treasury robbed, forts seized, and we had troops in this capital to defend it from the attacks of traitors, to the chief of all the traitors the Senator from Indiana wrote a letter commending his friend, who is now under arrest for treason. In his (Mr. Trumbull's) opinion, it was the duty of the Senate not to suffer the Senator to remain here after in any way attempting to aid traitors.

Senate not to suffer the Senator to remain here after in any way attempting to aid trailors.

Mr. Pzancz, (opp.) of Md., thought that the Senator was entirely mistaken in saying that the country was in a state of war when the letter was written. He quoted from despatches of the Secretary of State to the Foreign Ministers to show that no war existed. He thought that the letter was in such terms as are common and usual in writing to a direct for

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1862. NEW MEMBER FROM MISSOURI.

Wm. A. Hall, representative of the Third Congr istrict of Missouri, appeared and was sworn.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM RASTERN VIRGINIA Mr. Dawns, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee or Elections, reported a resolution that Joseph Segar is not entitled to a seat as a representative from the First dis-trict of Virginia. Laid over for future consideration. Also a resolution, which was adopted, that pen itted to occupy a seat on the floor, and have leav to address the House on the merits of the question.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Ml., made an adverse report or of the laws to keep the peace and secure good behavior

Laid on the table.

Mr. Kellog introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the States for supplies furnished their respective troops. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Daily, delegate from Nebraska, it was resolved that, as Alabama has treasonably entered into the rebellion, the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the rebellion, the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of confiscating cortain lands selected by that State under the law of Congress, and that the same be applied to the use of a seminary now in operaby that State under the law of congress, and that the same be applied to the use of a seminary now in operation in that Territory.

THE BOURTY FOR DECEASED SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, (rsp.) of N. H.; the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to secure to the relatives of volunteers killed or died the bounty provided by the act of July last.

charging from service on the 1st of March the bands of

On motion of Mr. Morrishand, (rep.) of Pa., the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the House the names of those who distinguished themselves at the recent brilliant affair at Dranesville.

of those who distinguished themselves at the recent brilliant affair at Dranesville.

Anolyshug the post offices.

Mr. Vallespiglan, (opp.) of Ohlo, gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish the Post Office Department.

Territorial governments in the revolted States. Mr. Hurchinal Governments in the revolted States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE WAR AND EMARCHATION.

Mr. ALEN, (opp.) of Ohlo, offered a resolution that in the judgment of this House no part of the appropriation now or hereafter to be laid by Congress, shall be used in or applied to the prosecution of the war for the emancipation of simbs in the slaveholding States of the Union.

Mr. Blare, (epp.) of Ohlo, moved to lay this on the table. Carried, 91 against 37, as follows:

Yeas—Messra Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Babbit, Balley of Mass, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Mo., Blake, Buffinton, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Clements, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cutler, Bavis, Dawes, Delano, Duefi, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Ellot, Fessenden, Fenion, Frank, Granger, Gurley, Hale, Hanchett, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Kelly, Kellogg of Mich., Morrill of We., Morrill of Vt., Nixon, Olito, Patten, Phelps of Cal., Fomeroy, Forter, Rice of Masa, Riddle, Rollins of N. H., Sargeant, Shanks, Sheffled, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stavens, Stratton, Thomas of Masa, Trait, Trimelle, Troberide, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Varree, Wall, Wallase, Walton of Me., Walton of Va., Washburne, Weeler, White of Ind., Wilson, Windon and Worter, Canberg, Coherce, Carrier, Calon, Carrier, Chap.

Mr. Van Wyck, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of Joseph Archbald on behalf of the mechanics and laborers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, asking the repeal of the eighth section of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, approved December 21, 1861.

BEFEAL OF FEBRING BOUNTES.

Mr. DUNN, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

on Commerce.

THE CONTRACT COMMITTEE.

Mr. HOLMAN, (OPP.) of Ind., from the Government Contract Committee, reported a resolution directing the Sergent-at-Arms to bring before the bar of the House Henry Hickley, for an alleged contempt of its authority in not appearing before them as a witness at the time they held a meeting in Cincinnati.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Washburke, (rep.) of Ill., from the same committee, reported a billfor the payment of the expenses of the committee, appropriating ten thousand dollars therefor.

The Dill was passed.

THE TRANSFER AND SAIR OF REBEL PROPERTY YOID.

The bill was passed.

THE TRANSPER AND SALE OF RESEL PROPERTY VOID.
On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, (rep.) of Bl., a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expodiency of reporting a bill making void all sales, transfers and disposition of property of every kind by persons engaged in insurrection against the United States.

United States.

TAX ON PAPER MONEY.
On motion of Mr. Blair, (rep.) of Mo., the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a stamp tax on the notes of banks and other corporations circulating money.
Other resolutions on a variety of subjects were introduced and referred.

and other cerporations circulating money.

Other resolutions on a variety of subjects were introduced and referred.

DEGATE ON THE RESEALON.

The House then went intq Committee of the Whole and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses.

Mr. Fresenzen, (rep.) of Me., spoke of the robellion in the aspect that it presented itself to his constituents. It should be put down, and the government should, as speedily as possible, bring into operation its mighty machinery for this purpose. They held there could be no compromise with the rebels, who must lay down their arms, dissolve their pseudo confederacy, restore the national property they have stolen and give up their leaders to merited punishment. They must do this unconditionally. He (Mr. Fresenden) was one of those who stood squarely on the ground that our aim in prosecuting this war should be to preserve the Union and vindicate the government of the United States. All agreed to this, but there was a difference of opinion as to what means should be employed for this purpose. Now, if, in the prosecution of hostilities, the slaves afford aid to the rebellion, was it not the part of wisdom to deprive the insurgents of this advantage? If slavery should be terminated by this war, it would be the greatest triumph mortal ever won over the greatest crime ever committed.

Mr. Strassa, (opp.) of N. Y., said that he had supposed that every same man conceded that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. He (Mr. State) had supposed there were such things as "State rights" and "State sovereignty." Mr. Steele then proceeded to submit what he conceived to be a few simple, common sense views on the slavery question. We cannot aid in restoring peace by continually stirring up bad blood and in continually quarrelling with the Executive Department, the military commanders and others. We cannot take direct control of everything, and must, therefore, trust in the constitution sho

Referring to Mr. sady to stand or ment in favor constitutional argument in favor on of the slaves, Mr. Wright appealed on of the slaves, Mr. Wright appealed during his moments of reflection, and when candor can take possession of his mind, to estimate, if he could, the consequences which would result from such a measure. He (Mr. Wright) was not an advocate of slavery, but was willing to take the constitution as our fathers gave it to us. He was not one of those who would attempt to pervert any line of its promises, or lay down a line of policy which would not cover all its guarantees. He was for maintaining the war upon the "sole issue" on which it was inaugurated. Any member who would change this principle was not following the rule of propriety which reason and judgment alike dictate. The President in his maugural address stated the true ground—that it was not a war of conquest and subjugation, but a war to put down the rebellion and to respect the rights of property. If we hold to this our government is safe; but if we make this a war of slavery emancipation our government is irretrievably gone. President Lincoln has a patriotic heart, and not only means well but acts well.

Mr. Busquam, (rep.) of Ohio, made an explanation, remarking that he, in his recent speech, confinet his proposition to the emancipation of the slaves hold by the rebels, their aiders and abetters; but he would now say that whenever, in his judgment, it may become essential to the common deionec to shiver every fetter, the power ought to be exercised.

Mr. Buyaw, (ren.) of N. Y. obtained the floor when

tial to the common delence to shiver every letter, the power ought to be exercised.

Mr. Drwsn, (rep.) of N. Y., obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Great Cock Fight at Trov.

TROY, Jan. 21, 1862. The long anticipated cock fight-the Athenian amus ment, the boasted pleasure of China, India and the Phil lipine Island, and the favorite subject of Aristophanes the Greek-between Albany and Troy cocks, came off this city this evening, in the cock loft of Paul Kavanaugh's men, from John Morrissey down, were pre sent, and the whole scene was mostly characteristic of liberal American life, unrestrained by the police The contest engaged the attention of Albany and Tro ing the Albany birds were in the ascendant, hopes turn ing evidently upon the final victory of the Troy game The main will close at a late hour in the morning, and i is impossible to shadow the result.

City Politics.
ORGANIZATION OF THE MOZART HALL GENERAL

COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Mozart Hall General Con held last evening for the purpose of effecting an organiza-tion for the present year. The proceedings were characteristics terized by more than usual harmony, and the organiz tion was completed after a comparatively short see as temporary chairman, and called the meeting to orde at eight o'clock. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the roll was called, when 17: seen read and approved, use foil was called, when it delegates answered to their names. It was thereupon resolved to gainto a wire rose election for a permanen chairman for the year 1862. Messrs. Ben. Ray, Geo. W Varian and Geo. C. Genet were respectively placed in nomination for that office. Mr. Genet declined, in a brie speech, assuring the committee that he would still be with them in their deliberations. A wird seer you was then had, with the following result:—

Great Rise in the Ohio River.

Louisvinia, Jan. 20, 1862

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

disastrous Floods in the Sacramento Valley-Immense Destruction of Pro-perty-Severe Suffering Among the People-Shipping News, &c., &c.

San Francisco, Jan. 10, 1862. We have had, if possible, the hardest rain storm of almost all the summits, causing an immense flow of water from the foot of the hills into the valley, which the main rivers cannot carry off until after : st of the agricultural parts of the State are more or less flooded. Th prospects are that Sacramento will be inundated deeper than ever, though the people are prepared, and the loss cannot be heavy. The farmers and miners have already been immense losers by freshets this winter. The gold products will be reduced millions from this cause. The placer and river mines sustain this loss, the various iams, canals, aqueducts, &c., being swept away or

damaged. Governor Downey's last message was delivered ye day. Governor Stanford was inaugurated to-day. The message represents the State still in a very prosperous condition in all interests. The funds of the State treasury, however, are unusually low. The January in terest on the State and Sacramento city bonds is paid. Sailed, ship Anne Mary, Bombay.

Sacramento is more completely flooded than eve

The Legislature proposes to adjourn its sessions to Sar The rain is continuing.

Sailed, ship Challenger, Callao; steamer Orizaba, Panama, carrying seventy-five passengers and \$1,160,000 in treasure, \$850,000 of which is for New York.

San Francisco, Jan. 17, 1862. The State Legislature has adjourned until the 21s stant to allow the water to subside from Sacramento That city has been under water, from two to eleven feet deep, driving the people to the second stories of their ses, and preventing them from building fires or cook-

Cooked provisions in large quantities were sent from this city to the people there by two steamers on Sunday

The water has materially subsided since then, but the veather is still unfavorable

The whole valley portions of the State have suffered nost severely from this unprecedented inundation.

Many millions of dollars' worth of property have been

Arrived to-day steamer Golden Gate, from Panama Sailed to-day ships Carrier Dove, for Liverpool, and Penjamin H. Ward, for Hong Kong.

The Trouble Between Governor Andrew and General Butler.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1862. was presented, relating to the difficulties between Gover or Andrews and General Butler. Some of it is said to t of a very spicy character, particularly that which ha reference to the appointment of officers under Generals Butler. The Governor charges unfitness of character against some of the officers under Butler; to which the latter replies, charging the appointment of a man guilty of adultery—alluding to an officer who was alleged to from Staten Island caused so much excitement a few years ago. The correspondence was ordered to be

The United States steam transport Planet sailed or Sunday evening for Locust Point, with a full cargo of sub

sistence, stores and gun carriages.

The United States steam transport New York, lying at pier No. 9 North river, is also loading for the above port. She will carry 1,500 barrels of potatoes and other stores. The schooner Anna B. Hayes, which arrived on the 18th from Philadolphia, has a cargo for government, consisting of rified cannon, ammunision and anchors.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD days ago, but it was not entirely complete. The ing list will supply the deficiency:-

ng list will supply the delicioncy:—

Commander—Matthias C. Marin.

Licutenant—James A. Green.

Surgeon—Albert L. Gilton.

Assistant Surgeon—F. B. A. Lewis.

Assistant Paymaster—Judson P. Poet.

Officer of Marines—Socond Lieutenant Wm. J. Squires

Master—Wm. F. Stewart.

Acting Masters—John K. Johnson, George Cables, Joshus

Cover.

owe. Commander's Clerk—Not appointed. Paymaster's Mates—Allen Hoxie, Hayard Marsh, Peter Fa. M., M. V. Forman. Boatseain—Francis McLoud.

Boatseain—Francis McLoud.

Gunner—Geo. P. Coshman.

Carpenter—Daniel Jones.

Sailmaker—J. E. Crowell.

The republic has great reason to be proud of the large proportion of the Southern officers of the Navy who have ined faithful to their allegiance, notwi vile examples of so many of their fellow citizens, and despite the urgent solicitations to resign, with which many of them have been assailed from parents and brothers and often wives and children. Many of the most brilliant naval exploits of the war have been performed by those officers. The country is familiar with the bravery and energy of Dupont, of Dolaware; Steedman, Drayven and Bankhead, of South Carolina; Fairfax, of Virginia; Spotts, of North Carolina; Braine, of Texas; Howell, of Tennessee; Stevens, of Florida; Porter, of Louisians; Price, of Kentucky; Russell, of Maryland, and meny others from each of the States in rebelion. Undoubtedly Commander Marin will emulate the deeds of these gentlemen and retrieve the hoor of his native Florids, do credit to the great republic in whose service he is enlist-

ed, and establish a lasting reputation for himself and the vessel he commands.

The St. Louis and Hartford are both detained at Philadelphia by the want of men. The latter was to have gone into commission on Monday (20th), and the former as soon after as she can obtain her crew. The strike at the Philadelphia Navy Yard has suspended almost all work there. Nothing can be done upon the Juniata and Monougahela until the ship carpenters return to their work or their places are supplied by others. The Miami had stoam up on Saturday for trying her engines. The repairs required by the Powhatan are so extensive that she cannot be ready for sea for many weeks.

THE STEAM PRIGATE HAPTPOUR The steam frigate Hartford dropped down to Fort fiffin on Sunday afternoon, and will sail as soon as her sowder can be taken on board.

APPAIRS AT THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

There are now eleven vessels of war at the Navy Yard finishing repairing, undergoing alterations or awaiting stores or orders, and three on the stocks. Among these are the ship-of-the-line Vermont, frigate Macedonian and steam sloop of war San Jacinto. The lno yet lies in the stream. The sloop-of-war that is building will be one of the most powerful and beautiful of her class in the navy. There are two months' pay due the workmen in the

It has been decided that the Michigan Legislature now in special session, has no power to transact other business than such as is required for the public safety and embraced in the proclamation and message of the Governor. Won't the federal Congress follow the ex

Municipal Election in Middletown, Conn. Maddletown, Conn., Jan. 20, 1862. At our city election held to-day the Hon. Samulauner, Union candidate, was elected Mayor, togeth with the entire Union ticket by an average majority.

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tob.
—Godwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobaco, free from all tobacco and segar dealers, a notesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 39 Water st Mende's Chocolate, 645 Broadway.-Th superior quality of this Chocolate as a beverage and nourish ment for invalids and children is well known. It can be u sed by persons of the most delicate health, and is often re-commended by many of our most calebrated physicians.

A Great Triumph for the Ladies .- Th

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in th world. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous. S plied at BATCHELOR'S wig factory, 16 Bond stre

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Tou sees, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dy orivately applied. No. 6 Astor House. Hill's Hair Dye—50 Cents; Black or rown; infallible onguent for the hair. Depot No. 1 Barcla treet, and sold by all druggists.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restore: and World's Hair Dressing excel all other preparations fo the hair. Depot, 198 Green wich street.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and

cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold b all druggiets. Trusses.—March & Co.'s Radical Cure russes, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Ele-ator—a superior article. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, posits the church.

Boils, Tumors, Sores, &c., are quickly resident from the system by the conjoint influence to lower's Chament and Pills.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The War for the Union-Important from Mexico-The Naval Expeditions-Interesting from the South-The Latest News, &c., &c. The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Captain Muir, will

leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city this afternoon, at half-past one and at half past five o'clock, to go

The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at eleven o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. It will contain the latest news from all parts of the country, giving the Events of the War that have transpired during the past week; Interesting Intelligence from the Naval Expeditions despatched to the Southern Coast: Important News from Mexico; The Latest News from the South, showing the state of feeling among the Rebels, and much other interesting reading.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London England, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Departure of the Burnside Expedition-News from the Union Porces at Port Royal. S. C.—The Progress of the War—The Great Mississippi Expedition-Latest News from Europe, &c., &c., &c.

The mail steamship Champion, Captain Wilson, will eave this port to-day at noon for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific

will close this morning at ten o'clock. The New York Herald-Edition for the Pacific-will be published at eight o'clock this morning, and in its columns will be given:-An Account of the Departure of the Burnside Expedition for the Southern Coast, and the latest news received of its operations; Interesting Intelligence of the Situation and Position of the Union Forces at Port Royal, S. C.; Important News from the West in regard to the movements of the great Union Expedition on the Mississippi River: The Latest Despatches from Washington, the Camps on the Potomac, and the movements and actions of the Union Forces throughout the country; Important Intelligence from Europe, and a record of all interesting events that have

transpired during the past ten days Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State EXTRA CLASS 17—January 20, 1862.
32, 40, 65, 30, 14, 13, 28, 6, 44, 33, 25, 68, 16, 62, 27.
CLASS 127—January 20, 1862.
56, 30, 18, 21, 58, 29, 53, 25, 65, 50, 38, 8. JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Omera: Drawing State Lotteries.
Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
Expract. Extra Class 31—Jan. 20, 1862.
23, 25, 26, 29, 24, 9, 21, 38, 65, 48, 3, 53, 72.
Kentucky, Class 32—Jan. 20, 1862.
68, 24, 34, 62, 28, 65, 37, 67, 31, 32, 33, 75, 39, 78.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing sitherto MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis. Mo.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries.

JOSEPH BATES, broker,
19 Wall street, up stairs, New York.

To Job Printers.—Stereotype Copies of the beautiful border of the Carriers' New Year's Address of the New York Herald are now ready for sale. The border consists of twenty-four elegant potraists of the most prominent generals and civilians engaged in the restoration of the Union, and is admirably adapted to the wasts of job printers. Price \$25. Proof sheets of the border sent to all whe wish to purchase. Address A. S. Hope, New York Herald office.

The New Novel.
PILGRIMS OF FASHION,
By Kinahan Cornwallia,

HARPER & BROTHERS

Ladies' Balmoral Boots, Fine Double Soles, for \$2, at BARTLETT'S, 245 Eighth avenue, near Twouty-third street. At Jeffers', 573 Brondway—Ladies' Bul-moral Boots, at \$2 and \$2 50 a pair; Misses', \$1 50 and \$1 75; Children's, \$1 25 and \$1 37. JEFFERS, 573 Brondway.

MISCELLANEOUS. A RMY OFFICERS AND SUTLERS.

1.000 CASES OLD COGNAC BRANDY
200 CASES OLD JAMAIGA RUM.
200 CASES SCOTOH AND IRISH WHISKET,
100 CASES SCOTOH AND IRISH WHISKET,
1000 CASES ST. CROIX RUM.
1,000 CASES OLD MADEIRA WINE,
500 CASES OLD MADEIRA WINE,
500 CASES PORT WINE,
1,000 CASES PORT WINE,
1,000 CASES PORT GAIL HIS STOCK OF WINES
1,000 CASES PORT OR THE STOCK OF WINES
1,000 CASES OLD SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS,
he subscriber offers for sale his stock of Wines and Lirs, of biz own importation, which has been accumulating
years, at prices much below the present cost of importa-

pure articles for meuras use, above. For cale at retail by most of the respectable apothecaries f UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street.

A T 104 FULTON STREET.—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated engraved Cards, only by WM.EVERDELL'S SONS, 104 Fulton street. A. DEMAREST'S NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS A HANDSOME PRESENT-ONE OF GIMBREDE'S
Monograms and package of Note Paper. 558 Broadway.

A T \$4 50, DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF BOOTS, AT



IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO PIT ade to measure, at \$15, \$18, \$24, &c., &c., per dozes. No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesaic trade supplied on the usual terms.

BOURBON WHISKRY.—4,000 CASES S. T. SUIT'S KEN tucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, for sale, at the agency of the distilleries, 24 Old slip New York. Terms cash, CANES, 12 CENTS, AND CRUTCHES FOR \$2, \$5 AND

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED jornis and all diseases of the feet cured without pain of inconvenience to the patient by Dr. Zacharie, Surgeon Chrispoolis, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and su-geons of the city.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, OCULIST AND AURIST.

38 CLINTON PLACE, EIGHTH STREET, DOESTICKS ON DAVENPORT.—"SKETCHES OF THE Actors," No. 3, will be found in Wilkes' Spirit, published to-day. Also, "Letter on the War", by Geo. Wilkes Also several splendid hunting sketches and stories and sporting news from all parts of the world. WILKES SPIRIT, the great sporting and theatrical paper of America, is now the only Spirit of the Times in existence.

I ONDON EXHIBITION.—A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS and superintend the stock of some exhibitor in the World's Fair; is a good salesman, thoroughly understands bookkeeping in all its branches, and has some knowledge of French. Best references given from his present as well as former employers. Address Exhibitor, but 178 Herald office.

STRONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK AND PORTABLE

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES.

Mr. HoWE invites attention to the very great ments he has recently made in his Sewing Machine make them the most perfect and valuable machine fered to the public, either for family use or gener facturing. Send for descriptive circular. 37 B New York.

VALENTINES.—STRONG'S NEW STOCK NOW READT for the wholesale trade. Sutlers, booksellers, news agents and fancy dealers should send at once for one of "Strong's \$20 Lots," containing over \$60 worth of Valentines at restal prices. Circulars will be sent by addressing Thos. W. Strong, Original Valentine Depot, 98 Nassau street, N. Y.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION. 71 ST REGIMEET, COMPANY D.—THE MEMBERS OF this company will appear at the Armory, Centre Market, in citizen's dress, at 7% P. M. this day, By order of D. C. MESCHUTT, Captain, Ws. B. Williams, Orderly Sergeans.